

## Intervention: Demonstrated effects

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

### Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions        | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities               | <input type="checkbox"/> Media                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health care providers                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State public health departments       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                                     |

### Findings from the systematic reviews:

The effects of programs used in practice should be demonstrated through well-designed scientific evaluations.

### Limitations/Comments:

Creating a new program requires significant outlays of time and resources. Given the breadth of well-researched programs in this field, it is advisable to start with an existing program that has demonstrated evidence of effectiveness.

### References:

Cuijpers P. Effective ingredients of school-based drug prevention programs. A systematic review. *Addict. Behav.* 2002 Nov-Dec; 27(6):1009-1023.

Midford R, Munro G, McBride N, Snow P, Ladzinski U. Principles that underpin effective school-based drug education. *J. Drug Educ.* 2002; 32(4):363-386.